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LATIN AMERICA

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NEXT BEAGLE SUMMIT TO BE 26 OR 27 JANUARY

PY211111Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] At midday yesterday, it was learned from military sources that the next meeting between Argentine and Chilean presidents will take place some time in the middle of next week in Chile, at a place which has not been established so far. The same sources indicated that the new meeting between General Videla and General Pinochet could take place on Thursday or Friday.

CENSORSHIP IMPOSED ON COVERAGE OF BEAGLE ISSUE

PY210145Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jan--According to journalistic sources, police officers showed up today at the press rooms of Buenos Aires dailies to check the material which will be printed tomorrow on the "Beagle affair." The measure was the result of a decision of the Argentine Government released today, according to which all reports published in Argentina concerning the border conflict with Chile must come from an official source.

The Argentine news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS informed all its customers tonight that "in line with an order issued by the presidency of the nation, an order which applies to all news media, our information concerning the border conflict with Chile will be restricted to that supplied by official sources."

VIDELA BRIEFS JUNTA ON TALKS WITH PINOCHET

PY201631Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 20 Jan 78 PY

[Text of communique released 20 January in Buenos Aires by the Argentine military junta]

[Text] The military junta met today in the Libertador building, headquarters of the army command. In the course of the meeting General Videla made known details of his meeting with Chilean President Pinochet, held at the 4th Air Brigade in Mendoza.

The meeting today was attended by the chiefs of staff of the army, Maj Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola; the navy, Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini; and the air force, Maj Gen Omar Graffigna; and by the secretary generals of the three forces, Maj Gen Benito A. Bignone, Vice Adm Eduardo Fracassi and Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo. The meeting began at 0840 and ended at 0955. It should be mentioned that Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes participated in the meeting.

355 ILLEGAL CHILEAN ALIENS REPORTED EXPELLED

PY200250Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2137 GMT 19 Jan 78 PY

[Communique issued in Bahia Blanca on 19 January, 1978, by the 5th Zone Command, dependent of the V Corp]

[Text] The commander of the V Corp reports to the population that in view of pursuit operations against subversion which are being carried out in this region, population controls have been intensified.

As a result of these controls, the authorities found a large number of foreigners who were in the country in an illegal situation violating the enforced law. This situation compelled the military authority to put these persons at the disposal of local immigration officials. As a result of this, these authorities, in cooperation with military personnel, have expelled from the country 355 Chileans who were illegally in the country in various operations carried out since 1 January, 1978, in subzone 52 (Neuquen and part of the Rio Negro provinces).

Meanwhile, during this same period, the search for and detention of 41 Chileans was carried out in subzone 53 (Chubut and Santa Cruz provinces). These persons have been put at the disposal of local immigration officials.

This command must note that population control operations to combat subversion will continue to be carried out throughout its jurisdiction, therefore, national and foreign residents who do not have their papers in order are urged to do so by attending the proper organizations.

Finally, it must be made clear that these are proper and usual pursuit operations in the struggle against subversion and that they do not have relation with the present situation regarding the Beagle Channel border dispute.

NAVY WARNS AGAINST 'DILATORY MANEUVERS'

PA230432Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2356 GMT 22 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (EFE)--In a clear allusion to the Argentine-Chilean dispute over their southern boundaries, a high-ranking Argentine Navy officer said that if "dilatory maneuvers" are attempted, these will be "met by a prompt reply." During the funeral of a Tierra del Fuego marine infantry officer who died last Friday when he fell from a navy plane patrolling the region, Rear Admiral Oscar Abriata said: "For God's sake let us hope that those who propose a dialog are motivated by good faith."

The Argentine and Chilean presidents, Jorge Videla and Augusto Pinochet, met last Thursday in Mendoza some 1,089 km from here at the Chilean president's request to discuss the boundary dispute in the southern part of the continent. Videla and Pinochet will meet again next week, possibly on Thursday, 26 January, to continue the dialog.

The marine officer's funeral was held at the Bahia Blanca Naval Base some 500 km south of Buenos Aires. Marine Infantry Commander Rear Admiral Roberto Wulff said that the marine officer's death took place "at a time when his troops were preparing to be deployed in the defense of the national interests against any expansionist attempts." Finally, Abriate recalled that "after many decades of displaying a weak international image," Argentina "is now showing a mature attitude."

ROJAS COMPARES CHILE TO HITLER'S GERMANY

PY201717Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 20 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jan--Former Argentine Vice President Isaac Rojas said in an interview published here today in the weekly magazine SOMOS that Chile's territorial aspirations are similar to those of Adolf Hitler's Germany.

Rojas, a retired admiral, said that "Hitler's Germany started by inventing theories, violating treaties, tearing up solemn pacts and trampling under the historical rights of a thousand years." He recalled that Hitler "began with the Ruhr and retained almost all of Western Europe, despite Chamberlain's three trips to Germany in 1938 and promises of nonaggression, saying that 'this is the last claim to be made by the great Reich'."

Comparing this with the Argentine-Chilean case, he added that in Europe in the 1930's "the allied powers defended peace badly, and their fear of war contributed to unleashing it."

Regarding the specific situation of the two Latin American countries, Rojas stated that "the only way I can see it, is with Argentina in the Atlantic and Chile in the Pacific." He added that this did not exclude "authorization for each one to appear in the ocean sphere of the other, honestly and sincerely, but without claiming any right of possession and asking for permission when called for." Rojas stressed: "We do not accept the intention of the trans-Andean country to make for itself a convenient annex to the Pacific Ocean right in the Atlantic (the arch of the South Antilles), basing itself on a theory which has been rejected at international scientific meetings."

Through this attitude Chile intends to "increase its territorial possessions at the expense of Argentina's, suddenly introducing itself into Argentine geopolitical space in order to get control over immense maritime and submarine resources which do not belong to it, assert its nonexistent rights to the Argentine Antarctic Peninsula and interpose itself between that peninsula and our continental territory," he maintained.

Rojas stressed that "the arbitration decision of the British crown should be declared void by the Argentine Government" and such a measure would be supported "by all the Argentine people." He also called for statements to that effect from all sectors of the Argentine population, "because a unified front must be formed against the common opponent: Chile."

CHILE REPORTS ATTACK ON CORDOBA CONSULATE

PY191334Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 19 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires--In a strange incident, the Chilean consulate in Cordoba was attacked by persons unknown and one was killed. The person killed was identified as a 24-year-old bank employee.

The Chilean consulate suffered some damage but it was closed at the time of the attack and there was no injury of personnel. The attackers painted slogans related to the Beagle Channel conflict.

VIDELA TO SPEND WEEKEND IN MAR DEL PLATA

PY210025Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 20 Jan--The nation's president, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, arrived this afternoon in this city where he will spend the weekend. The plane carrying the president left Buenos Aires at 1907 and arrived here at 1954, according to official reports.

SILES SALINAS RETURNS HOME AS STRIKE ENDS

PY201340Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Former President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas returned home Wednesday night after the end of the talks with the government to end the long hunger strike. The former president had played an important role in those talks, which only began after 19 days of voluntary fasting, since there was no direct dialog between the representatives of the fasters and the government during the preceding weeks.

ARCE, TAPIA DENY RESIGNATION REPORTS

PY201731Y Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Javier Arce Villalba and Edwin Tapia have not resigned, the La Paz morning paper HOY reports. The press secretary of the presidency [Arce] denied that himself. It was even said that Santa Cruz politician (Oscar Barberi) had been invited by the president to take over as secretary general of the presidency. It has become known that (Barberi) talked with General Banzer yesterday afternoon about other subjects.

BANZER TO MEET WITH HEADS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

PY211400Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Monday or Tuesday next week the president will send invitations to leaders and representatives of the political parties to make his specific proposal for the pacification of the country. The invitations will be sent through the General Secretariat of the Presidency and will state the date and hour for the meeting, which will be held jointly by the president, the interior minister and the heads of the political parties. In this connection Minister Jimenez Gallo has said that the meeting will be held next week. He said he hoped all those invited would come, to reach a final solution of pending problems.

PRIEST RELEASED; STRIKERS LEAVE ARCHBISHOPRIC

PY201316Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jan 78 PY

[Text] A priest and two (?nuns) who were detained 3 days ago, were released yesterday. The priest is Father (Gregorio Iriarte), secretary of the Human Rights Assembly, who was detained during the hunger strike, although he had not yet joined it. After police interrogation and 2 days in detention he has now returned [words indistinct]. At noon yesterday the miners' wives and the children who accompanied them during the hunger strike in the offices of the archbishopric, left to return home after 21 days of voluntary fasting. They were taken to a religious home to recover (?their strength) before starting the trip home to [word indistinct].

PAZ ESTENSSORO REPORTEDLY BACKS SILES ZUAZO

PY181400Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jan 78 PY

[From the "Facetas" program]

[Text] Victor Paz Estenssoro has expressed his support for Siles Zuazo's nomination to head the opposition front. Reliable sources originally released this information, which shows the attitude of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] headed by former President Paz Estenssoro.

We learned later that early in January (Guillermo Degregal) visited former President Hernan Siles Zuazo in Caracas specifically to tell him that Paz Estenssoro--who lives in the United States where (?Degregal) was recently--had told (?him) that, recognizing that Siles Zuazo was the unquestionable leader of the opposition to the military regime headed by General Banzer Suarez, he was willing to support Siles Zuazo's candidacy for president at the head of a wide opposition front.

MNR Denies Report

PY211855Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] A communique issued by the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] refutes reports that former President Victor Paz Estenssoro supports the presidential candidacy of Hernan Siles Zuazo. The communique says that only Victor Paz himself or the national (?party) council can give such support, and that neither of them has reported this.

It concludes by stating that the national MNR convention, presided over by Paz Estenssoro, will be the body to finally decide on candidates for president and congress members for the party.

MINING LEADERS ASK GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE PRC

PY211902Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jan--It was announced here today that leading Bolivian mining executives have asked the government to resume diplomatic relations with the PRC. Bolivia now maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan. The renewal of diplomatic links with the Peking Government would lead to a breach with the Taiwan regime. It was said that Bolivia and the PRC maintain growing contacts related to the mining of tin and other minerals.

VENEZUELANS BEGIN TALKS ON AMAZON PACT

PY131848Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 13 Jan 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jan--It was reported here today that Bolivia and Venezuela began a series of official talks in La Paz today regarding their participation in the Amazon Pact, which has been proposed by Brazil. The Venezuelan officials from the Caracas Foreign Ministry are Emilio Figueredo, Luis Herrera and Ivan Gabaldon; the last is the head of the delegation. They have had a meeting in the Bolivian Foreign Ministry with high Bolivian officials. The report ended by saying that the talks which began today will continue for several days.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE LOAN--The Argentine National Bank has granted loans to six Bolivian firms in the amount of $2.4 million in order to finance various transactions of Bolivian exports. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 6 Jan 78 PY]

CRUDE PRODUCTION IN 1977--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has reported that the production of crude petroleum at the 18 oil fields operated by the enterprise in 1977 totalled 11.6 million barrels. Most of the production was consumed by the domestic market and only one-third could be exported. [Text] [Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Jan 78 PY]

MDB'S GUIMARAES URGES AMNESTY LIKE BOLIVIA'S

PY210239Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 20 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 20 Jan--Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes stated here today that Brazil must follow Bolivia's example in granting total amnesty to political prisoners. The deputy, who is president of the MDB, the opposition party, stressed that amnesty is one of the main points on his party's program.

Guimaraes indicated that he has the greatest respect for Latin American countries because "we have always been an example for them." But now, he said, "it is they who teach us a lesson." Ulysses Guimaraes added: "Venezuela's President Carlos Andres Perez came here as a preacher for democracy, having his breakfast with journalists and answering all the questions they asked him." The deputy for the opposition indicated that now Bolivia has "taught us a lesson by granting a general amnesty to all political prisoners."

Ulysses Guimaraes added that the MDB plans to grant a broad amnesty as a way of correcting the serious injustices which have taken place.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PY201300Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jan 78 p 6 PY

[Text] Through the basic agreement for industrial cooperation signed yesterday, Brazil and Mexico undertake to promote joint industrial research, especially in the fields of iron and steel, nonferrous metals, capital goods, shipbuilding, machinery and equipment for agriculture and processing of agricultural products.

The two countries also undertake to "implement programs aimed at supplying the technology required by binational enterprises which may be created in line with the present agreement." The agreement will be valid for 5 years and will be automatically extended for similar periods of time unless one of the parties decides otherwise, with a minimum advance notice of 6 months.

The Brazilian Council for Nonferrous Metals and Iron and Steel, and the Mexican Coordinating Commission for the Iron and Steel Industry, yesterday signed a complementary agreement to the accord which created the Joint Brazilian-Mexican commission. The aim of this agreement is to exchange technical and marketing information in order to have, every 3 months, "updated data about markets, exportable surpluses and Brazil's and Mexico's import needs in the field of iron and steel products," to facilitate trade between the two countries and the study of joint investments by Brazilian and Mexican enterprises.

The agreement also provides for training of personnel, which involves symposiums and seminars on metallurgy.

The objective of the animal health accord signed yesterday between Brazil and Mexico is to "further the trade of cattle semen between Brazil and Mexico." The Brazilian Government undertakes to select, together with Mexican experts, the artificial insemination plants which will be authorized for such exports. It also undertakes to make tests "to guarantee the technological and sanitary quality of the material," and to "help Mexican technicians make the appropriate selection of donors."

This agreement has validity for 5 years, and will be extended for similar periods of time, "unless one of the parties decided otherwise, with an advance notice of at least 6 months."

Geisel's Trip Called Success

PY210123Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Jan 78 p 17 PY

[Alexandre Garcia]

[Text] Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Santiago Roel termed President Geisel's visit "extraordinary and positive," and stated that "this is the first time a presidential visit has had some real meaning."

Azeredo da Silveira's spokesman, Luis Felipe Lampreia, said that the visit was "simply extraordinary," and added that it was "certainly one of the highlights in the foreign affairs of recent years."

Eulalio de Bueno Vidigal Filho, vice president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP], has said that in this visit "the businessmen played a truly active role for the first time," and indicated that the most important immediate result has been the "frank coordination between private enterprise and the government, encouraged by President Geisel, who invited the businessmen to come with him to Uruguay and the FRG."

Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Roel said: "The visit was extraordinarily good and positive, both in the political and economic fields. It gave rise to a truly great meeting, not from the theoretical point of view but from the point of view of concrete and favorable achievements between the two countries."

"It is obvious that the meetings between the two presidents were the highlights of the visit, but they were not the only thing. There were also meetings of the ministers and sector representatives with their counterparts. I believe that our relations have developed--as President Lopez-Portillo told me--to the level of concrete achievements instead of grand declarations."

Itamaraty spokesman Lampreia stated: "The visit was simply extraordinary. It exceeded every expectation. From the political point of view it gave rise to a close relationship based on mutual understanding between the two presidents. This magic thing between two human beings happened between the two chiefs of state and it is very important.

"From that point on the talks were completely objective, pragmatic and they did not remain at the level of mere generalities and flattery, but became quite businesslike. There was no need to resort to philosophical discourse. There was an identity of thought. On this basis the broadness of the discussion was exceptional, and there is a lot that proves this.

"First of all, and this was shown in Lopez-Portillo's speech on Tuesday, there had been total agreement on the matter of human rights. The same applies to nuclear energy, and both of these are broad fields in which there is a lot of room for misunderstandings. That is why the joint declaration explains the positions of the two presidents and their total agreement. The Mexican president understood that the only thing we want is to make the nuclear powers give us guarantees [against the use of nuclear weapons], and that we are totally sincere in our commitments.

"It was a great political and diplomatic event, an extraordinary moment for our foreign policy. It was certainly one of the highlights in the foreign affairs of recent years.

"In the economic field, there were quite a few things on paper, but they had not been assessed yet for full implementation. It is precisely here that Lopez-Portillo and Geisel pragmatically sought to turn words into concrete achievements."

The FIESP vice president, Luis Eulalio de Bueno Vidigal Filho, indicated that "from the point of view of the businessmen who participated in the mission, every one of them felt that this is the first time the businessmen were given a truly active role to play. Many of those who had participated in other missions had always complained of having been neglected. The truth is that the agenda of the presidential meetings takes into account political and diplomatic matters, but it seldom gives importance to economic aspects. This time, it was the constant concern of the president himself to know what the status of the negotiations was, and what deals had been closed. He was constantly concerned over giving the businessmen the attention and support which he had expected when we left the country together with him. This he did either himself or through his ministers."

40,000 TONS OF AMMONIA PURCHASED FROM MEXICO

FY192040Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2210 GMT 18 Jan 78 FY

[Text] Mexico, 18 Jan--Brazil concluded the purchase of 40,000 tons of Mexican ammonia, worth about 106 million pesos, it was officially reported here today. The sale was made by Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) to ULTRAFERTIL, (a Brazilian PETROBRAs subsidiary), under the cooperation agreement signed during President Geisel's 4-day official visit to Mexico.

The terms of the contract stipulate that it will be in force for 6 months, beginning this month, with a clause allowing the extension for another 6 months and the increase to 60,000 tons, up to a total of 100,000 tons per year.

According to PEMEX, the contract opened a vast field of cooperation between the two countries. The first shipment of ammonia will leave the port of Pajaritos, Veracruz, in the Gulf of Mexico, this month for the port of Santos, Brazil.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT INVITED FOR MARCH VISIT

FY201204Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Jan 78 FY

[Text] Itamaraty has confirmed that Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes will probably visit Brazil in the first half of this year. The invitation for President Eanes visit had been extended to Prime Minister Mario Soares during his visit to Brazil in November, 1976. Itamaraty has suggested the dates of 20 to 25 March, in a memorandum sent to the Portuguese Embassy in Brasilia.

BRIEFS

MEXICO BUYS PLANES--Industry and Commerce Minister Calmon de Sa has reported that 41 Ipanema planes for agricultural use built by EMBRAER were sold to Mexico during President Ernesto Geisel's visit to that country. [Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Jan 78 FY]

PINOCHET BRIEFS JUNTA ON MENDOZA MEETING

FY201818Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Jan 78 FY

[Text] The chief of state gave a detailed report to the government junta on the important meeting held with the Argentine president. President Pinochet met with junta members for an hour and a half and gave them a detailed account of yesterday's meeting.

The junta members began a study of the situation this afternoon in order to give their opinion on the matter later to the chief of state. The meeting, held in the 22d floor of Government House, began at 1030 and ended at noon. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Patricio Carvajal, Adm Jose Toribio Merino, Gen Gustavo Leigh and Gen Cesar Mendoza.

Reliable sources reported that the site and date of the next presidential meeting have not yet been decided and that this information may be released within the next few hours, or perhaps on Monday.

President Pinochet, who arrived yesterday from Mendoza late at night, went to his office early this morning to attend to government matters.

It was also learned that the chief of state submitted for consideration of the government junta a document written in Mendoza on which the government junta has to express an opinion. The decision taken by the junta will be taken by the president to the second meeting, which will be held next week someplace in our territory.

PRESS GIVES DETAILS OF SUMMIT TALKS

FY201808Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 20 Jan 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Jan--The Chilean press uses headlines "Beginning of an Agreement," "The Ice Melted," "Tension Relaxes," "They Will Decide in Chile," "Will to Negotiate," and similar ones to report on the long meeting held yesterday in Mendoza by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla.

Local newspapers also include government reaction obtained during the presidential flight which brought the Chilean president back to Santiago. General Pinochet did not release any details for newsmen but restricted himself to calling the meeting satisfactory, as did his Argentine colleague.

Pinochet added that the Mendoza meeting was the green light for a definitive agreement regarding the border situation in the southern area. The Chilean president himself indicated that the next summit meeting to be held in Chilean territory on 24 January will be conclusive to agreement on this problem.

An official informant mentioned by LA TERCERA indicated that at the Mendoza meeting President Videla told the Chilean president that Argentina will declare void the British arbitral decision on the Beagle Channel. The same source mentioned by LA TERCERA admitted, however, that the Mendoza meeting meant a relaxation of the tension between Chile and Argentina.

The result of the Plumerillo meeting was compared to a soccer game: "The score was perfectly even; one goal each."

The press also stated that in addition to the final joint declaration of a rather formal nature, another document was considered, a document containing issues so very important to the two countries that it needed to be discussed with the national defense agencies before taking final decisions, according to EL MERCURIO.

On the same grounds, LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS reported in a full page headline on its front page that Presidents Videla and Pinochet will decide in Chile.

Through their highest officials, the two countries discarded the possibility for a third country acting as mediator, since this would delay a decision. In other words, the negotiation will continue to be direct, and it will end on 24 January in Chilean territory. The place where the meeting will be held is still unknown. The winter resort in Portillo was rejected, according to the press. The city of Antofagasta or some other capital in south Chile was mentioned as a possible location.

BEAGLE CONFLICT SAID 'PRACTICALLY SOLVED'

PY211800Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jan--The Chilean-Argentine conflict over sovereignty of the Southern Beagle Channel is practically solved, diplomatic sources stated here today.

The sources indicated that "this would mean that Argentina agrees that the Beagle Channel runs north of Picton, Nueva and Lennox islands, which makes them Chilean, according to the 1881 treaty."

Regarding the demarcation of maritime space, an issue which is directly involved in the question, the sources indicated that "it would be possible to reach an agreement."

They added: "The Chilean-Argentine differences are specifically centered on sovereignty of the 200-mile territorial sea, after the British arbitration granted the three islands to Chile.

"Argentina does not accept the extension, since Chile would then have sovereignty over Argentine maritime areas."

The diplomatic sources added that "because of this, Argentine officials might reject the British arbitral decision issued in May 1977."

They also indicated that "the beginning of an agreement" was achieved at the Thursday meeting of the Chilean and Argentine presidents in Mendoza, and the second meeting in Chile can bring about specific agreement.

The next presidential meeting is scheduled for Thursday in Santiago or in the southern city of Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago and not far from the area in dispute.

FOREIGN MINISTER ATTACKS U.S. 'PROTECTIONISM'

PA222334Y Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Jan 78 p-2 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano Aguirre yesterday deplored the fact that the old policy of protecting various industries is reemerging in the United States and said that this creates serious problems for trade between that country and Latin America.

The minister said that after having advanced beyond the stage of direct U.S. aid to these countries, there is urgent need for an equitable trade policy between North America and the nations south of the Rio Grande, especially at a time when a dialog between the southern and northern hemispheres is taking place in order to reach closer cooperation between developed and developing countries.

In this respect, he added that lately the United States has been imposing restrictions on imports of flowers, hides, shoes and textiles from our country, in particular, and Latin America in general.

The foreign relations minister spoke at Eldorado Airport on his arrival from the Dominican Republic, where he participated in the signing of a treaty establishing maritime and submarine boundaries between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Lievano Aguirre revealed that Colombia is making progress in its effort to establish maritime boundaries with four other nations and said that the more important negotiations involve Venezuela and Nicaragua.

Regarding this latter country, which claims some Caribbean islets, the foreign minister said that the negotiations are progressing in a cordial atmosphere. Nicaragua has not reasserted its claims on the Roncador and Quitasuenos islands during the negotiations.

Regarding the maritime boundaries with Venezuela, he recalled that in this case negotiations are especially difficult and that the reaching of an agreement will not necessarily take place during the present Colombian administration.

M-19 GROUP TAKES OVER ANAPO POLITICAL MEETING

PA222151Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0305 GMT 22 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 21 Jan (EFE)--The illegal M-19 subversive movement came to life again this evening when four of its members interrupted and took over a general meeting of the National Popular Alliance (ANAPO).

The subversives reportedly wore hoods when they entered the room where an ANAPO political meeting was going on to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Gen Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, the founder of the political party. The M-19 commandos, carrying submachineguns, went to the meeting's dais from where they explained to those present: "We are with the people."

One of the participants in the assembly, Ricardo Durango, said that there were no incidents during the takeover of the room by the subversive group.

DECREE ISSUED MODIFYING PENAL CODE ARTICLE

PA210413Y Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Based on the powers granted by Article 121 of the national Constitution, the government has issued Decree No 70 which modifies article 25 of the penal code while there is a disruption of public order and while the state of siege is in effect throughout the national territory.

In its introduction, Decree No 70 notes that the disruption of public order has worsened with the intensification of organized crime, particularly with crimes against individual freedom, life and personal integrity, and against collective integrity and health. Therefore, the government has the duty to adopt measures that will lead to a reestablishment of normalcy.

Article 25, to which the decree refers, forms part of Chapter 2 of the penal code which deals with responsibility. It establishes those cases in which there is no penal responsibility for an action and those cases in which the justification of the deed exempts one from responsibility. Article 25 now has been temporarily modified by Decree No 70, which states:

Decree issued on 20 January 1978 by which measures are issued for the restoration of public order.

The president of the Republic of Colombia decrees:

Article 1:

As long as public order is disrupted and the state of siege is in effect through the national territory, Article 25 of the penal code will read as follows: Article 25. The deed is justified when it is committed; 1. by disposition of the law or obligatory order of a proper authority; 2. in view of the need to defend oneself or another from actual and unjust violence against his person, honor or property as long as the defense is proportionate to the violence. To be presumed as included is anyone who at night repels a person climbing or destroying walls, doors or windows of his residence or dependency, whatever the damage caused by the aggressor, or anyone who finds a stranger in his home whose presence is not justified and who resists; 3. by the need to save oneself or another from grave and imminent danger which is not otherwise avoidable and which is not caused by his own doing and which is not the result of performing professional duties; 4. by the members of the public force when they intervene in operations planned to prevent and stop the crimes of extortion, kidnaping, [words indistinct] and drug trafficking.

Article 2:

The present decree goes into effect on the date of issuance and suspends the provisions contrary to it. To be published and complied with.

Signed in Bogota by Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, president of the republic; Alfredo Araujo Grau, government minister; Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, foreign minister; Cesar Gomez Estrada, justice minister; Alfonso Palacio Rudas, finance and public credit minister; Gen Abraham Varon Valencia, defense minister.

ECUADOREAN, PERUVIAN COMMANDS REACH 'TACTICAL AGREEMENT'

PA210425Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0301 GMT 21 Jan 78 PA

[Text] The military high commands of Peru and Ecuador have met in Ecuadorean territory, in the border sector of Aguas Verdes, El Oro Province. The two countries had accused each other of committing acts of aggression and this was the reason for this meeting, which sought to reduce the tension and adopt measures to avoid future border incidents.

The heads of the two delegations addressed both Peru and Ecuador on a television network via satellite. Gen Pedro Richter Prada, chief of the Peruvian Army's general staff said: [Richter--begin recording] We have reached a good tactical agreement. It could not have been otherwise because both the Ecuadorean and Peruvian armies, peoples and governments are living in a totally new era, an era of understanding and comprehension and fundamentally one of projection into the future. Together we have shed our blood in the battles for independence. Therefore, we have everything to gain and nothing to [words indistinct]. This is the part I would like to stress. I repeat, this is not a personal opinion but the opinion of the Peruvian Government and people: Brotherhood should exist [between our two nations] and all problems should be resolved within a framework of professional and human responsibility. It is for this reason that I would like to emphasize and exalt the advantages of direct contact. [end recording]

For his part Gen Raul Cabrera Sevilla, chief of the Ecuadorean Army's general staff, responded: [Cabrera--begin recording] I fully agree with General Richter's words regarding the friendship and cooperation that our two countries should promote today for the benefit of our respective peoples. We have practically resolved the incident to which General Richter has referred by obtaining the facts and the identifying the problem with the dignity and stature that is a characteristic of our respective peoples. On this occasion I would also like to state a concept upheld by the Ecuadorean Government, under whose instructions I have come here to hold a dialog with General Richter: It is time our peoples dedicated more [time and effort] to their mutual understanding and development in order to benefit our respective countries. [end recording]

This public pronouncement by Peru and Ecuador through their respective military high commands concluded by noting that talks will continue in Ecuadorean territory in order to establish a climate of peace and find means for better cooperation between the two countries.

PRESS COMMENTS ON LATEST BORDER INCIDENTS WITH PERU

PA202259Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 20 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 20 Jan (AFP)--Commenting on the most recent border incidents between Peru and Ecuador, the newspaper EL TIEMPO (conservative) wrote here today: "Peru's domestic difficulties must be extremely serious for its government to have decided to seize such a delicate international problem perhaps in order to divert the Peruvian people's attention and concerns." For its part the newspaper EL COMERCIO (independent) wrote that "all incidents contrary to the ideal of peaceful coexistence must be carefully eliminated" and that "there should be no intention of creating alarming situations."

Meanwhile, Guayaquil's newspaper EL EXPRESO (Velasquist) launched a virulent attack against Peru in its editorial. It wrote: "It is pertinent to recall the entire history of fallacies and falsifications applied by Peru against our country, to the point that it has stripped us of a large part of the territory that had always been ours."

STROESSNER DEFENDS REGIME'S PERFORMANCE

FY2115[illegible] Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 78 FY

[Speech by President Alfredo Stroessner at Colorado Party rally in Villarrica--live]

[Excerpts] Law prevails to regulate the behavior of the government and those governed, which means that order, justice and freedom prevail. This can be denied only by those who are blinded by false fanaticism or passion. Unquestionable reality shows that the country is progressing at all levels within a framework of peaceful and free life and of a full institutional strengthening. All inhabitants of the country live without sudden fears, because there is respect and because the rights of citizens are fully in force, in accordance with our Constitution. Individual and social interests are protected by the law and the action of the government. Both Paraguayans and foreigners who are cooperating in our noble and creative effort enjoy an environment of legal security and confidence in the future, because justice is done in accordance with the Constitution and law. And the lives of our countrymen are no longer threatened by internal wars which used to worry Paraguayan homes. Today we live, work and progress in the certainty that the government is on guard so that nobody will be hurt regarding his dignity, freedom or property.

We have firmly stated that we will not tolerate those who plot against order and tranquillity in our country, sheltered by false mottoes of liberty; [applause] those paid servants of subversive plans; those who preach violence; those who resort to terrorism to try to enslave our people. They do not have the right to speak of peace or freedom--a freedom which they are really trying to snatch away from our land and replace with systems which oppose our Christian, Western civilization. Neither can they ask to be pardoned from the punishment established by law for criminals--the only name that can be used for those who carry out criminal deeds against human beings and society. [applause and cheers]

We believe in freedom, but we do not tolerate libertinism. We believe in democracy as a system of government which assures a role for the people in forging the country's destiny, since we understand that democracy does not mean admitting atheistic, fratricidal and totalitarian ideas which are in themselves a denial of popular will.

The opposition offers a picture of complete confusion. We defend the freedoms established by the Constitution, and those who betray them are incapable of acting with patriotism and spiritual greatness from minority political positions. Fortunately, the national destiny is not dependent on the errors and foolishness of the permanent enemies of spiritual unity and the noble ideals of the Paraguayan people. This national destiny has at present greatly been strengthened through the vigor and moral qualities of the Colorado Party, a noble, constant and tireless worker for the greatness of our fatherland. [applause]

Before this impressive republican meeting, I wish to state once again that my nomination for president of the country was a sovereign decision of the Colorado people. [applause] Neither directly or indirectly did I express any personal ambition in this regard. A clear and democratic pronouncement by my party members throughout the country, and many coincident expressions from sectors of national affairs, urged me to accept this new responsibility, in the belief that I could not disappoint overwhelming expressions of support. This has warmed and envigorated me, as a soldier and a Colorado. I am unyieldingly committed to the high, noble and sacred cause of the fatherland. [applause]

DETAINED UNIONIST 'INNOCENT,' SAYS VISITOR

PY211633Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Jan 78 p 11 PY

[Text] "I have come to Asuncion on a mission of solidarity with a group of comrades, union leaders, who were detained by police on the night of 17 December at the Ypacarai Seminary." This statement began a press conference given by Rafael Leon Leon, vice president of the Venezuelan Committee of Independent Political Electoral Organization [COPEI], congressman and secretary general of the Venezuelan Workers Central.

In a review of his steps with Paraguayan officials, Leon added: "The union leaders of almost all countries in Latin America, the Latin American Workers Central and the European Workers Central believed it appropriate to send to Asuncion a mission of solidarity in order to meet with a number of officials and win the freedom of the detainees, since at no time did our comrades think or act as subversives.

"I met with the justice and labor minister yesterday, and today I met with the interior minister and members of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference, the Committee of Churches, and Paraguayan union leadership. I also delivered copies of a letter sent to the president of Paraguay by a group of bishops of countries throughout the world who met in Panama, in which they ask for the immediate release of this 'Ypacarai group' of Christian-Socialist union leaders."

The Venezuelan union leader stated that yesterday he had planned to visit Emboscada jail, where the detainees are imprisoned, but that "it was not possible because of the weather, so tomorrow--meaning today--I will try to meet them, so they will know that they are not alone in their struggle for the freedom of workers."

The Ypacarai meeting was sponsored by the Paraguayan Urban Workers Central. Its aim was to evaluate the work accomplished by the Social Studies Institute of Paraguay during 1977.

Leon concluded by indicating that during his meeting with the interior minister, the latter told him that "the detainees are at the disposal of the regular courts." Leon added that on Monday he would personally see that proceedings are speeded up. He emphasized that the detainees are absolutely innocent of the charges.

At the end of the press conference, Luis Alfonso Resk of the Christian Democratic Party stated that he was aware that two of those detained at Ypacarai--Florencio Riveros and Victorino Centurion--had been beaten.

REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON BORDER DISPUTE WITH ECUADOR

Communique on Border Meeting

PA220329Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0232 GMT 22 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 Jan (AFP)--Gen Guillermo Arbulo Galliani, Peruvian prime minister and minister of war, today said here that "we have reached very positive agreements to prevent future border incidents." The prime minister made this statement on his return from Tumbes, located in the northern part of the country, where he had gone to say his farewell to military units before he retires on the 31st of this month.

An official communique was also released tonight regarding the incidents which occurred between Peru and Ecuador. The communique reads as follows:

1. Regarding the incidents between Ecuador and Peru, the high commands of the two armies met to discuss the resumption of peaceful relations and mutual understanding, in accordance with the decision taken by the presidents of the two countries. On the 20th of this month, the chiefs of staff and intelligence directors met in Aguas Verdes and Huaquilla respectively, and the representatives of the units in the area met at the site of the incidents.

2. As a result of these meetings, the commands of the two armies have issued the respective instructions allowing for the reestablishment of normalcy and confirming the friendship, comradeship, and cordiality existing between the Peruvian and Ecuadorean armies.

The communique was released by the army's information and education office.

Border Talks Termed 'Successful'

PY211955Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Gen Pedro Richter Prada, chief of the general staff, stated last night that the meeting he had held during the day with the military agreement commission took place in a climate of cordiality and comradeship and was very successful. Richter Prada, speaking at the 8th Air Group in Callao, said that he brought with him some of the points of the agreements reached at the meeting, but that he could not reveal them before (?reporting) to the president and coordinating with the foreign minister all aspects of the subjects discussed.

Richter Prada went to Tumbes yesterday morning to have a meeting with a special commission of the Ecuadorean Army, headed by its chief of staff, Gen (Raul Correras Sevilla). Yesterday's meeting was the beginning of a Peruvian-Ecuadorean dialog to reach mutual agreement. (?The meeting) was held in two stages. The first stage took place in Peruvian territory at the border town of Aguas Verdes from 0900 to 1200, and the second at (Santa Rosa) in Ecuadorean territory from 1200 to 1500.

He said that the two rounds of talks were very positive and that after necessary coordination talks a joint communique would be issued, drawn up by the armies of the two countries.

A newsman asked if there were any plans to hold other meetings at a higher level. Richter Prada replied that he did not know, but that there would be others at our level at dates which have not yet been fixed.

Can you tell us if there are any problems with Ecuador? asked another newsman. He answered: There are no problems.

Richter Prada arrived at 2050 from Tumbes in a special plane and was received by Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente Radbill; Gen Cesar Vinatea Montenegro, head of the National Information System; Gen Leoncio Perez Tenaud, inspector general of the army; and other high army officers.

Armed Forces 'Firm, United'

PY2117554 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] The armed forces maintain a firm and united position in defense of our territorial integrity. This statement has been made by Aeronautics Minister Jorge Tamayo de la Flor. He added that the official communique issued by the armed forces revolutionary government and the statements made by the foreign minister make up the Peruvian pronouncement regarding the recent events at the northern border. Tamayo de la Flor made this statement yesterday at Las Palmas Air Base.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON STRIKE, BORDER TALKS

PY2113Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Prime Minister and War Minister Guillermo Arbulu Galliani has called the decision to suspend the general strike, announced for 23 and 24 January, appropriate to the interests of the country. Arbulu Galliani said that although he thought the strike would have failed, since it had been rejected by large labor sectors, the suspension prevents the climate of tranquillity from being disturbed. That tranquillity is necessary to intesify production and achieve the economic recovery of the country, he declared.

He made the comment that the statements of many labor organizations opposing the strike must have had great influence on the decision to suspend it. Arbulu Galliani said that the example of responsibility and commitment to the country given by the workers, most of whom opposed the strike, was cause for rejoicing.

Prime Minister and War Minister Guillermo Arbulu Galliani, speaking in Piura, made an appeal to the army to maintain itself as a strong and united institution for the good of a great, worthy and ever stronger fatherland. At the headquarters of units of the First Military Region, stationed in that city, Arbulu Galliani said that those units are more necessary than ever for a successful struggle against internal and external enemies and also for success in the struggle against underdevelopment.

Here is a relay from Radio Grau in Piura for the national network: [begin relay] Prime Minister and War Minister Guillermo Arbulu Galliani stated here yesterday that Peru and Ecuador will seek [words indistinct] mutual friendship and that peace and good relations will soon reign between the two countries.

He announced that the chiefs of staff of the Peruvian and Ecuadorean armies had held a 4-hour meeting in Tumbes to study the incidents which had occurred in the border zone and reach an agreement which would serve to guarantee what Peru has always desired: peace.

My visit to Piura [words indistinct] has no relation to the events which have been the cause of the meeting between the Peruvian and Ecuadorean army chiefs of staff. My visit has been planned for a long time, since I will retire on 31 January and am saying goodbye to all the military regions of Peru, he said.

Regarding the suspension of the strike which had been announced for 23 and 24 January, General Arbulu said that it was a cause for rejoicing to have such a very conscientious, mature and responsible work force. Thanks to them a strike has failed which had clearly [word indistinct] objectives, the minister added. He made his statements at the airport where he arrived yesterday from Lima at 1125. [end relay]

NEAR SINKING OF CUBAN BOAT SAID TO BE NO ACCIDENT

PA201916Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 20 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 19 Jan (AFP)--The magazine MARKA reported today in this capital that the office of the port captain of the neighboring port of Callao has concluded that the July incident in which the Cuban fishing vessel Rio Jobabo almost sank was no accident. The ultraleftist magazine asserts that it has obtained a copy of the statement issued by Port Captain Enrique Brain in connection with the incident that took place in Callao. MARKA adds that according to the statement, the investigation proved that the attack was carried out by avoiding surveillance in the areas near the pier where the Rio Jobabo was moored.

The resolution, as quoted by MARKA, adds that "it is surmised from the investigation, expert testimony and other proceedings carried out by this maritime authority that this incident was caused by a strong explosive charge planted by an unidentified source outside the boat's hull for reasons that could not be determined." The magazine recalls that another Cuban fishing boat, the Rio Damuji, suffered a similar attack shortly afterwards at the same port.

ELECTIONS TRIBUNAL BARS CNA FROM ELECTIONS

PA192019Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 19 Jan 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Jan--The National Agrarian Confederation (CNA), which claims it has 3 million members, is legally prohibited from participating in the constituent assembly elections, it was learned here today. This was decided by the National Elections Tribunal, which is the principal authority for the electoral process and which is authorized by the government to contract the technical services required for the mechanical aspects of the elections.

Meanwhile, the Christian Democratic Party has decided to participate in the constituent assembly elections scheduled for 4 June. The American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), on the other hand, has requested that some amendments be made to the electoral law which "will guarantee clean elections."

The National Elections Tribunal considered that the CNA, which represents the majority of peasants, was strictly a trade union organization connected with the Agriculture Ministry and for this reason it was banned from participating in politics. CNA, whose directors were not long ago criticized by the authorities, had in the past few weeks decided to participate in the June elections as part of a front made up of traditional leftist movements. The National Elections Tribunal also ruled that the National Odriist Union, a party founded by former President Manuel Odria, could not register as a political party because it is named after a person. The tribunal approved the registration of the Peruvian Anticommunist Revolutionary Party.

In its most recent meeting, the Christian Democrats decided to participate in the elections and to invite the revolutionary sectors in order that those groups being left out of the election process can find their way into the assembly. The Christian Democrats criticized the government because it denied illiterates the right to vote, indicating that it was a violation of human rights and that a large sector of the peasantry and important groups of city workers were going to be left without a voice or vote.

The Aprista Party has asked that the preferential vote be abolished, that elected representatives not be subjected to any authority and that there be minor amendments to the electoral law. The government says that the preferential vote is to give all parties with sufficient votes the right to be represented.

CNA will insist on its registration at the National Elections Registry so that it can participate in next June's constituent assembly elections. This was announced by CNA Economy Secretary Luis Zuniga to the National Elections Tribunal, which the day before yesterday rejected CNA registration.

CNA, formed during the late President Juan Velasco's administration, claims it has 3 million members and more than 40,000 signatures required to register. A few days ago CNA, a leftist organization, decided to participate in the elections as part of a revolutionary front composed of communist and Christian labor centrals and some parties, such as the communist and the Christian Democratic.

Zuniga said that CNA is not engaging in political propaganda and that it is not connected to any party, but that it must be allowed to register because it is an organization of social importance. After pointing out that certainly the National Elections Tribunal will reconsider its decision, Zuniga said that CNA will defend the people's rights in the constituent assembly.

VIENNA DISCUSSION ON URANIUM SUPPLY TO BEGIN

PY211925Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1825 GMT 21 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 21 Jan--Peru will buy from Argentina 14.8 kg of enriched uranium which will serve for 10 years as fuel for the zero-power reactor of the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute [IPEN], which will start functioning next April.

The details of the transfer will be negotiated beginning next Monday in Vienna, by Peru, Argentina, the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

This was announced by Waldemar Llamosas, IPEN technical adviser, when he left for Vienna to meet Gen Juan Barreda Delgado, president of IPEN.

The agreement for the transfer of the enriched uranium will be (?decided) on 21 February by the IAEA board of governors in Vienna, where the organization has its headquarters.

Llamosas explained that Peru will enter the nuclear age with the zero-power reactor. There are important research programs in medicine, agriculture and other fields.

The delivery of the second reactor, of 10,000 kw, will be a subject for bilateral talks, according to the Peruvian-Argentine aid agreement which was signed during the visit paid to Peru by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla.

PRESIDENT PEREZ SEEKS BETTER TIES WITH BOGOTA

PA2103l5Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jan 78 PA

[Text] San Antonio del Tachira, Venezuela--President Carlos Andres Perez said here today that his main objective as president is to reach a total settlement of Colombian-Venezuelan differences before the end of his term. He said he will try until the last minute to attain this historic victory of friendship between two sister nations such as Colombia and Venezuela.

Carlos Andres Perez arrived in San Antonio del Tachira today to inspect some government projects in his native state, where RCN received an exclusive interview.

Referring to the Andean subregional pact, he pointed out that we no longer have to promote it with speeches or words of expectation because it is already a reality. He said the automotive integration program is an achievement of the Andean Pact, and it will lead the five member nations into becoming the impetus for expanding relations among Latin American countries.

On border integration programs, the Venezuelan chief of state said that Colombia and Venezuela cannot yet feel satisfied, as there is still much to be done. He added, however, that the progress in that respect guarantees the realization of such programs. [begin recording]

[Andres Perez] I believe we no longer have to promote the Andean Pact with mere words about expectations. The Andean Pact is already a reality; it is marking the path toward integration in Latin America.

The automotive integration program is a great achievement of the Andean Pact, and other such initiatives will be realized and the five member nations of the pact will become the impetus that will bring about Latin American integration.

[Question] Mr. President, do you expect Colombian-Venezuelan differences to be settled during your term?

[Answer] That is my hope. I will try until the last minute of my mandate to achieve this victory of friendship between two sister nations, such as Venezuela and Colombia.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, something has been done, although we cannot feel satisfied yet because there is still much to do. I believe, however, that the progress in that respect guarantees the consolidation of the integration programs between Venezuela and Colombia. [end recording]

President Perez was greeted with a long ovation by some 4,000 persons.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM SALES TO JAPAN--Venezuela will sell 1.6 million tons of aluminum to Japan in the next 10 years, Venezuelan Guayana Corporation President Dr (Arnedes) Gamboa has reported. He said that the sales contract was signed with Japan in December, 1977. Total value of aluminum exports will be 8 billion bolivares. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jan 78 PA]

O GLOBO REPORTS BRAZILIAN-MEXICAN COMMUNIQUE

PY200033Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Jan 78 p 8 PY

[Text of joint declaration signed by Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel and Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo, in Mexico City on 18 January]

[Text] In response to an invitation from the president of the United States of Mexico, Dr. Jose Lopez-Portillo, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil Ernesto Geisel and his wife, Lucy Markus Geisel, officially visited Mexico from 16 to 18 January 1978.

The president of the Federative Republic of Brazil arrived together with Senators Petronio Portela, president of the Federal Senate; Deputy Marco Antonio Maciel, president of the Chamber of Deputies; Ambassador Antonio F. Azeredo da Silveira, foreign minister; Angelo Calmon de Sa, minister of industries and commerce; Shigeaki Ueki, minister of mines and energy; Brig Gen Gustavo Moraes Rego Reis, chief of the presidential military household, and other high-ranking Brazilian Government officials.

During his stay in Mexico, the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil received the keys to the city from the federal district department chief [chefe do departamento], during a ceremony held at the "council hall" ["salao de cabildos"].

The presidents of the Brazilian Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met with the president of the Mexican Grand Commission of the Senate and the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

The two chief of state held broad and friendly talks regarding different aspects of the current international situation and of mutual interest. They paid special attention to the situation of Latin America and to the relations between their two countries. At the same time the Brazilian ministers of state who were part of President Geisel's entourage and the Mexican secretaries of state and other officials, discussed matters related to their respective jurisdictions.

The two chiefs of state reaffirmed their faith in the principles of the UN Charter and the OAS Charter. They agreed that the principles expressed in these documents are the best instruments to maintain international peace and security on just and equitable bases. By reaffirming their belief in the validity of these principles, the two presidents agreed on the importance of participating in the UN Charter committee and of strengthening the organization in order to modernize its mechanisms and make them more flexible.

They ratified their belief in the urgency of a general and total worldwide disarmament under effective international control, and stressed the significance of the first extraordinary assembly on disarmament, which will be held this year.

While discussing the status of international economic relations, the two presidents reaffirmed their desire to continue with the implementation of a new international economic order, principles of which have already been established within the framework of the United Nations, and which must provide favorable conditions for the effective exercise of the right all countries have to economic and social development.

The presidents expressed deep concern over the reappearance of protectionist measures on the part of industrialized countries, measures which affect the exports of developing countries.

The two presidents expressed the interest which their governments have in the amendment of the current international economic and social framework and its regulations, in order to facilitate the access of their countries' products to the markets of industrialized countries. They also agreed on the urgent need to obtain from industrialized countries special and more favorable treatment toward the developing countries.

The two presidents emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation between developing countries as one of the basic elements for the attainment of a new international economic order.

The two presidents emphasized the desirability of assuring just and stable prices for the raw goods and agricultural products exported by the developing countries by means of appropriate international mechanisms--especially by stabilizing supplies, a practice in which both producing and consuming countries should participate--in order to guarantee acceptable profit levels to the sectors engaged in the production of said goods.

The two presidents stressed that the individual's rights to health, food housing, education and work are essential, and that to guarantee these minimum requirements for the peoples of the developing countries it is necessary to create a new, more just and equitable international order. In this regard, they reaffirmed their countries' support for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

They expressed their confidence that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology would reach its objectives and would create means for international cooperation to strengthen the technological capacity of developing nations, for which it is necessary to insure them access to scientific and technological progress under favorable conditions.

They voiced the hope that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea will have positive results and will garner universal support. They were pleased that as a result of the job done by the conference up to the present, the 200-mile zone has been ratified as a precept of the Law of the Sea. At the same time, they agreed that the two governments will continue, as in the past, to work together toward the adoption of measures which, along with the support of the fact that sea bottom resources beyond areas of national jurisdiction are mankind's common patrimony, would insure the just and equitable participation of developing nations in the exploration of said resources.

They reaffirmed their countries' support for the principle of full and permanent sovereignty of the state over its natural resources to encourage social and economic development and welfare for both peoples.

The two chiefs of state disclosed their decision to make efforts so that Protocols I and II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Arms in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) would be in full force as soon as possible, in accordance with the request made at the last United Nations General Assembly.

The president of Mexico expressed the hope that Brazil will consider the advisability of waiving the requirements included in Article 28 of the Tlatelolco Treaty so that said instrument will go into force in Brazil.

The president of Brazil pointed out that since Brazil has signed and ratified the Tlatelolco Treaty, the country is obliged, in accordance with the norms of international law concerning the validity of international agreements, to refrain from actions which would be against the goals and objectives of the treaty.

The two presidents reaffirmed the right which all states have to use nuclear energy, within the process of economic and social development, for strictly peaceful ends subject to appropriate international safeguards.

With respect to the field of regional economic cooperation, they reaffirmed their faith in the objectives of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] and expressed their interest in strengthening and invigorating the coordination, cooperation and integration mechanisms established under LAFTA's sponsorship. With respect to this, they said that with adequate preparation, the next conference of foreign ministers could make an important contribution to the achievement of these objectives.

They also pointed out the obvious uses of subregional integration and cooperation systems, such as the Cartagena Agreement, the River Plate Basin Agreement, the Central American Common Market [CACM], the Caribbean Common Market [CARICOM] and the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE], to achieve progress in Latin America's integration process. With regard to this same subject, they reaffirmed their support for the objectives and dispositions of the Panama Agreement as established by the Latin American economic system.

The two chiefs of state ascertained that commercial trade between the two countries had greatly increased during the last few years, although it is still much smaller than what the economic potential of both countries would allow.

To achieve greater levels of trade they agreed it was necessary to:

A. Open new reciprocal lines of credit and establish means to allow their full and useful utilization;

B. Jointly establish financial institutions in both countries to support and encourage trade;

C. Have the appropriate authorities from both countries reexamine the present marine freight situation, with the objective of transforming this sector into an instrument of support and stimulus for mutual trade.

It was also agreed to exchange lists of products to be promoted in the two countries. It was agreed that both governments would do all in their power to repeal the administrative restrictions which create obstacles for trade between the two countries.

The two presidents agreed to invigorate and improve technical, scientific and technological cooperation in order to help industrial programs which may be undertaken jointly by the two countries.

They also agreed to step up the operation of the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology and the Brazilian Council for Scientific and Technological Development, on the basis of the existing agreement between these two institutions.

Aware of the mutual advantages resulting from the full utilization of the economic potential of the two countries, the two presidents agreed to increase economic and financial cooperation in order to give support to each other's investment programs, especially in the fields of industry, agriculture and raw goods production. They gave special emphasis to the existing possibilities of producing durable and non-durable consumers goods and capital goods. They resolved to recommend to the appropriate bodies of their respective governments the implementation of studies on joint projects in the areas of mutual interest.

With relation to the energy-producing products, the two presidents noted with satisfaction the agreements reached between PETROBAS and PEMEX to expand their cooperation and exchange. In addition to this, the two presidents agreed on the desirability of drawing up projects for joint investments in petrochemistry.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the talks held between business organizations and businessmen of the two countries have yielded many results, and that these talks were important as a stimulating factor for trade and industrial development. In this regard, they agreed to give full support to the exchange of commercial missions between the two countries and to facilitate participation in commercial or industrial expositions which may take place in Brazil or Mexico.

The president of Brazil stated that his government will support Mexico's project to create, within the framework of the International Coffee Organization [ICO], a mechanism for international reserve stocks financed by importing and exporting members of the ICO. This mechanism would operate on the coffee market by buying and selling coffee in order to stabilize the prices of the commodity within previously established limits.

The two presidents also expressed their desire to actively contribute to the efforts which currently are being made by the ICO Executive Board to update the minimum prices before the implementation of the export quotas established by the international coffee accord in 1976. As a result, these prices can be more in line with the market situation, current production costs and the evergrowing prices of manufactured products which the coffee exporting countries import.

During the talks, held between the two chiefs of state in a climate of cooperation, the following was achieved: a basic industrial cooperation agreement designed to encourage the establishment of joint Mexican-Brazilian enterprises; an agreement between Brazil's Steel and Nonferrous Metals Council (CONSIDER) and Mexico's Steels Industry Coordinating Commission (CCIS) regarding the exchange of data and technical personnel; and an agreement on animal health. In an effort to perfect communications between the two countries it was decided that the Brazilian Mail and Telegraph Company and the Mexican General Post Office carry on with the contacts already begun to establish a joint mail transportation service.

Considering the rich and varied culture in Brazil and Mexico, they pointed out the great possibilities which exist for exchange in this field, and agreed to expand such exchanges.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the agreements reached during their talks and agreed on the need to establish a broad legal base between Brazil and Mexico and to create a consultation mechanism between the two countries. With this objective in mind, a friendship and cooperation agreement was signed in their presence, establishing the measures necessary to achieve these lofty goals.

Nearing the end of his visit, President Geisel emphasized the importance of the talks held with President Jose Lopez-Portillo, and expressed his satisfaction with the fraternal atmosphere in which they were held. He thanked the chief of state, the governor, and the Mexican people for the many kindnesses shown him which symbolized the unshakable friendship linking Mexico with Brazil.

President Ernesto Geisel invited President Jose Lopez-Portillo to make an official visit to Brazil at a mutually agreeable date. President Lopez-Portillo has accepted the invitation with pleasure.

REPORT ON MONDALE'S ARRIVAL IN MEXICO

FL202222Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2120 GMT 20 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jan (ANSA-INFORMEX)--At 1000 today (1600 GMT) U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale arrived in the country for an official visit which will last until next Sunday.

The visit created great expectations because it was announced that Mondale will re-open the interrupted negotiations on Mexico's sale of gas to the country to the north.

Different news media have accused Washington of pressuring Mexico to lower the price of $2.60 per thousand cubic feet of gas which was already accepted by North American commercial firms, but vetoed by official U.S. organizations.

It has been maintained that the indicated price is not within the provisions of the energy plans drawn up by President Jimmy Carter for this country.

The arrival of Mondale has come at a time when the "Aztec" press has been playing up revelations made in the North American papers that the CIA has been involved in the internal affairs of Mexico, to prevent its government "moving to the left." This work--according to the (?aforementioned) source--was carried out with the collaboration of "certain Mexican officials".

Other papers stated that the United States has refused to sell enriched uranium to Mexico until President Lopez-Portillo accedes to lowering the price of gas. It was also recalled that the United States has been able to draw up a new contract with Canada to buy gas from that country at a price of $2.35 per thousand cubic feet.

Other analysts pointed out the possibility that Mondale would notify the Mexican Government that his country would adopt severe measures against the undocumented braceros who emigrate to the United States if perhaps the price of gas is not modified.

In the meanwhile, practically all organizations of the left have written urgent messages to President Lopez-Portillo on the need to keep firm on the price of gas and not accept the presumed pressures by the White House.

The talks between Mondale and Lopez-Portillo began one hour after the U.S. vice president arrived.

HOGAR COMMENTATOR SCORES AMENDMENTS TO CANAL TREATIES

PA202358Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jan 78 PA

["Commentarios y Opiniones" program with Lucho Pimentel and Tonin Cabezas]

[Excerpts] [Don Lucho] I can clearly see in what direction we are moving with regard to the treaties. I once said that Torrijos was practically being forced to sign the treaties and that he was willing to accept anything because of the country's economic situation. I was right. Torrijos has accepted having the canal treaties amended.

I would give anything to be wrong about Torrijos not trying to deceive the Panamanian people. He once said before the plebiscite that he would not move a finger to alter the treaties as they were submitted to the people for ratification. Then again in Washington he said prior to the joint statement that he was not going to inscribe his signature on any amendment to the treaties. By this he meant that he was not going to sign the Torrijos-Carter Memorandum of Understanding. But the truth is that he has lied to us, because he has accepted--and this he told Senator Sparkman--having the treaties amended to include the Memorandum of Understanding, a document that the Panamanian people do not know anything about.

I am not making up these things. Everything I say here is based on statements made by General Torrijos to local and international news media. I sincerely feel sorry for the kind of leaders we have in this country--leaders who have a zigzagging mentality, who do not respect the people's will, who once again have stained the Panamanian people's dignity by accepting the amending of treaties that the people did not want. I say the people did not want the treaties because it was not approved by every Panamanian. The people voted 2 to 1 in favor of ratification of the treaties. They voted this way because 100,000 of those who voted are government employees, who together with their families make up approximately 200,000 votes. Otherwise, the treaties would not have been ratified. This is a guess, but I am not going to speculate over figures. Let us deal with facts. The citizens received a big blow when General Torrijos, without qualms or respect for anyone in this country, accepted including the Memorandum of Understanding and amendments in the treaties. How are these amendments going to be executed? Are the Panamanian people going to accept them? Are they going to be ratified through another plebiscite?

According to the Constitution the approval of the treaty being negotiated with the United States must be ratified through a plebescite. Therefore, if the treaties are amended, the government should call a plebiscite to decide if the people accept it or not, but I am sure General Torrijos does not dare call another plebiscite, because in the same manner that U.S. senators visiting us these days and being showered with attention and flattery by our officials, are going to reject the treaties if they are not amended, the Panamanian people are going to reject them if they are amended.

I am sure we are not going to have another plebiscite because the government knows it will not have any support from the people. This does not necessarily mean that the government is going to be ousted from power. That is impossible because it has the arms to remain in power.

Then, what is going to happen? In the first place, we are not going to have a plebiscite because the government knows very well that the treaties if amended would receive an overwhelming "no" vote. This is a risk the government is not going to take. The government is going to have the Assembly of Corregimientos of Representatives handle the ratification of the amended treaties.

Two government spokesmen, Romulo Escobar Bethancourt and Juan Materno Vasquez, have repeatedly said that the canal treaties must be ratified by the people through a plebiscite, but you can be sure that on this occasion they will say that the Assembly of Representatives, according to the Constitution, also can approve or reject international treaties, thus leaving the matter of the canal treaties' approval to the Assembly of Representatives and depriving the people of expressing their wish.

The truth about all this is that the people have been deceived. We were told that Panama was not going to accept amendments to the treaties. But now they have come up with a Memorandum of Understanding. We were told that Panama was not going to accept amendments to the treaties, but now General Torrijos has said that he does not mind if the treaties are amended.

Dear listeners, you can be sure that the matter of deciding the ratification of the amended treaties is going to be submitted to the Assembly of Representatives, an assembly which is controlled by the government.

FOREIGN MINISTER: TIME RIGHT FOR TREATY RATIFICATION

PA201735Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jan 78 PA

[Text] The fourth seminar on relations between Panama and the United States, which was sponsored by the Education Ministry and organized by a coordinating commission headed by Professor Humberto (Brullati), has successfully concluded.

The fourth seminar was opened on 17 January by Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera. It was closed yesterday during a ceremony attended by Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, University Rector Eligio Salas, Education Vice Minister Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, negotiator Carlos Lopez Guevara and Pedro Brin Martinez.

University Professor Dr Juan A. Jovane said at the closing ceremony that Panama is seeking its economic independence and that, in order to achieve it, it has to diversify its products and markets. He noted that this would result in a greater economic growth.

Planning and Economic Policy Minister Nicolas Ardito Barletta stated that securing an adequate situation [fortalecimiento del estado adecuado] is the goal of the development plans aimed at giving the country the proper international image. The professors who participated in the fourth seminar yesterday afternoon asked several questions that were answered by Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, Rector Eligio Salas and negotiator Dr Carlos Lopez Guevara.

Gonzalez Revilla said that the human rights issue is what is in style today and noted that in Panama there is no human rights problem. He noted that the UN Human Rights Committee was invited to observe, participate and certify the correct plebescite process carried out in Panama on 23 October of last year.

The foreign minister pointed out that the environment is positive for the ratification of the Torrijos-Carter treaties by the U.S. Senate. At the conclusion of the negotiations the treaties had the support of the Pentagon. Regarding the possibility of a rejection of the treaties, [the foreign minister said] the measure to be adopted would be to call on the country's militant forces [fuerzas vivas] and then the form of struggle for total liberation would change qualitatively.

Dr Lopez Guevara read the Torrijos-Carter Memorandum of Understanding of 14 October 1977. The memorandum establishes the neutrality of the canal and the defense of it by the United States in case of aggression against the canal after the year 2000. This memorandum is legally included in the new treaties even without the signatures of the chiefs of state. [sentence as heard]

University Rector Eligio Salas said that the request for amendments made by a small group of U.S. Senators is a trick, a political maneuver of the opposition against President Carter. He said that the request has no grounds and represents the rejection of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The fourth seminar was conducted in an atmosphere in which historic research and concern for the future of the fatherland prevailed.

BUSINESSMEN URGE RATIFICATION OF TREATY

PA211423Y Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 21 Jan 78 p 1 PA

[Text] The Panama Association of Business Executives (APEDE) yesterday sent individual cables to all members of the U.S. Senate urging ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties.

All of the cables had the same text, which reads:

"On the occasion of the 95th Congress, 201 years after the ratification of your Declaration of Independence, we hope that the same spirit of the Continental Congress will prevail and the existing outmoded colonial situation will be put to an end: Ratify the Torrijos-Carter Treaty."

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ANNOUNCE NEW POLITICAL PARTY

PA221309Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Leaders of transportation services, peasant settlements and labor organizations met in David, Chiriqui Province, to announce the formation of a political party which they called the Revolutionary Democratic Action Party [Partido Revolucionario de Accion Democratica].

The party's basic platform and bylaws were discussed during the meeting which was presided over by Najelis Herrera, Lorenzo Mora and other labor leaders.

A big party rally has been called for 29 January in Santiago, Veraguas Province. No date has been set for a second mass rally in David Chiriqui Province.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT REJECTS UK REASONS FOR WEAPONS SUSPENSION

PA220344Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 21 Jan 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government today said that it will respect Britain's decision to suspend the sale of weapons to this country but rejected the reasons for the suspension, it was officially announced here.

The reaction came after the announcement in London yesterday on the annulment of a sales contract with El Salvador for 15 armored vehicles valued at $1.7 million.

According to unofficial sources, the suspension was caused by fear in British circles that El Salvador would support Guatemala if hostilities occurred over Belize.

In a Defense Ministry bulletin, the Salvadoran Government said that "the armored equipment mentioned in the news reports published by international agencies was offered to the Defense Ministry by the British military attache for El Salvador, who resides in Mexico."

"The Defense Ministry agreed, in view of the traditional ties between our countries, to purchase the equipment offered by the military attache for training our armed forces in this armored equipment."

"When the ministry signed the contract, it paid for the equipment. However, the British Government did not fulfill its obligation," it added.

In the bulletin, the government emphasized that "although we still believe that there was a lack of responsibility in the compliance with the above-mentioned obligation, the Salvadoran Government respects the decision taken by the British Government."

Regarding the reason for the suspension, the ministry said it rejects "the mistaken concepts expressed in the British House of Commons regarding the alleged use of the military equipment" and said that "the armored equipment would be used exclusively for the technical and practical training of our armed forces units." Finally, the ministry said that "it reserves the option of purchasing military equipment from other friendly countries from which there is a standing offer."

GUATEMALA

ONE KILLED, ONE WOUNDED IN MAZATENANGO GUERRILLA INCIDENT

PA211200Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0226 GMT 21 Jan 78 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--read by Radio Reloj announcer]

[Excerpts] One person was killed and one wounded in another clash between alleged guerrillas and a military police patrol. This time the incident occurred in the center of Mazatenango, only a few kilometers from where another armed clash occurred between guerrillas and the national police several days ago. Today's shooting occurred at 1330. The wounded person was identified as Juan Francisco (Nogales) but the identity of the dead person was not revealed.

Reports received from Mazatenango state that the rebels threw a grenade at an army truck. Two military policemen stepped down and fired back at the attackers. Shooting continued for several minutes.

A few minutes after the shooting, the center of Mazatenango was cordoned off by national police and the military police. An area of at least 500 square meters was cordoned off, blocking the pedestrian and car traffic. Residents of the sector cordoned off by police have complained that their homes have been raided and searched without authorization and without the country being placed under the provisions of the public order law.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES SEARCH FOR HERRERA IBARGUEN

PA211544Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 21 Jan 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The armed clashes have continued and Herrera Ibarguen has not reappeared. While the wife of government adviser Roberto Herrera Ibarguen anxiously waits for a response to her letter asking that her husband be released, combined police, military police and army forces have been combing several departments on the southern coast.

In Mazatenango, approximately 165 km from the capital, the police-military forces returned fire when a fragmentation grenade mysteriously went off in a block which they had surrounded. At a private home, an 18-year-old youth was killed and another one, 17, was wounded. They apparently fled when they heard the shots and realized that a military operation was underway. The two youths were freshmen at La Ilustracion School in Mazatenango.

Large contingents of police and army troops have virtually invaded Suchitepequez Department and are searching all vehicles at various points on the roads leading to the coast. They have also been arresting suspects, with their arms drawn to counter any situation.

The government has announced that it is determined to search for Herrera Ibarguen regardless of any negotiations his family may carry out with the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, which has been holding Herrera captive since 31 December last year.

Herrera Ibarguen Executed

PA220131Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0046 GMT 22 Jan 78 PA

[Inter Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--read by Radio Reloj announcer]

[Excerpt] Some 5 minutes ago, an anonymous telephone call was received at Radio Prensa in Guatemala, and an unidentified person revealed that Dr Roberto Herrera Ibarguen had been executed.

The unidentified caller from the Poor People's Guerrilla Army said that Dr Roberto Herrera was executed today and that his body could be found by the police at the Guacamayas ravine in this city.

Search Fails To Discover Body

PA221757Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 22 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--For the second time in 8 days, an unconfirmed report that former Foreign Minister Roberto Herrera Ibarguen had been killed by his kidnapers, who have been holding him since 31 December, has been circulating since last night.

An anonymous call alerted the fire department, the army and the police, indicating that a body had been abandoned at the bottom of a cliff in Guatemala City's west side.

The combing of the area and the use of powerful lights to search inside some caves in that sector did not yield any results. Another search of the area will be carried out today.

No word had been received from the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), which claimed responsibility for the kidnaping of Herrera Ibarguen at the end of the week. No word has been received from the other unknown group, which over 2 months ago kidnaped industrialist Luis Arimany Comas. The authorities, through their investigative bodies, are continuing the vast operation against the kidnapings here and already there have been armed clashes with seditious elements.

In the most recent clash, a student was killed and another seriously wounded. The police today admitted that three persons have been captured and that one is wounded. The people of Mazatenango, on the southern coast where the latest clash took place, claim that they are innocent and are annoyed by the police operation. The funeral of student Francisco Moralez yesterday afternoon turned into a protest demonstration because many of the people who live in the area where he was killed are saying that he was riddled with bullets by the police force in trying to take cover when the shooting started. The same sources added that three persons were captured and a high school student was wounded in the same manner.

Students, parents, workers and peasants' organizations today announced their decision to hold a demonstration to protest against these incidents which have resulted in innocent victims. Parents interviewed by news media have said that "we are not going to tolerate this situation any more in which our children are dying and are being accused of being guerrillas."

Meanwhile, in view of the tense situation, the police force has implemented a strict watch on the hospital where the two wounded persons have been interned. It also has reinforced the defense of the police installations where the other two prisoners are being held. It is expected that other student organizations throughout the country, especially in the capital, will join the protest while the kidnapping and assassination of the high school student leader, for which the government was accused by the students, are still fresh.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON 21 JAN OPPOSITION MARCH TO CHAMORRO'S TOMB

Opposition's Demands Noted

PA210211Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 20 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 18 political, labor and student organizations will participate in the ceremonies scheduled for tomorrow, Saturday, the 9th day after the funeral of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. The ceremonies will consist of a mass at Las Palmas Church, a visit to the cemetery and a march later through the main streets of Managua. Besides the announced program, the opposition outlined, in a meeting held last night in the university, the demands it intends to make on Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime. The demands include the following: Freedom for political prisoners; a "halt" to repression, freedom of action for labor and popular organizations; a halt to the increasing cost of living; rejection of the alleged municipal elections on February and the abrogation of the radio and television "black code."

To the second point was added the demand to present in person the workers and peasants who have disappeared during the past 2 years and the demand for a solution as soon as possible to the Chamorro murder.

National Guard Issues Communique

PA211841Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 21 Jan 78 PA

[Exerpts] Managua, 21 Jan (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Army today took control of this capital in order to prevent new disorders during protest demonstrations over the assassination of newsman Pedro Joquin Chamorro. Military units were stationed at strategic points in Managua on the occasion of a mass to be held at 1500 (2100 GMT) in memory of Chamorro, who was killed on 10 January. Armed forces' spokesman Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar explained over a radio and television network that the measure was taken because opposition groups had asked stores to close after the mass. The armed forces said through the network that is is time to think things over and asked the demonstrators for moderation. The city has been under great tension since the demonstration was announced because of fear that the 11 Janaury incidents, when groups angered by the assassination of Chamorro sacked 15 stores, could happen again.

More on Communique

PA211912Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 21 Jan 78 PA

SERCANO Network

[Text] Managua--The National Guard's Laws and Public Relations Office says that the National Guard will not be provoked during this afternoon's demonstration. The Laws and Public Relations Office issued a communique a few hours ago indicating that the police will provide protection to all stores and factories in this capital.

10,000 March to Cemetery

PA220146Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 22 Jan 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 10,000 people, demonstrating their strongly felt religious and civic fervor, today participated here in a mass for Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal and in a march to the general cemetery to pay homage to the late journalist on the 9th day after his burial. During the mass, officiated by 10 priests, Priest Edgar Parrales stated that "those who murdered Dr Chamorro to extinguish a light have, in fact, lighted a flame." At the conclusion of the religious service in the Las Palmas Church, Rafael Cordoba Rivas, the president of the Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL), an organization composed of eight political and labor organizations, attacked the regime of President Anastasio Somoza. Cordoba Rivas shouted: "Dr Chamorro was massacred by the dictatorship for defending the Nicaraguan people from the abuses of Somoza and his henchmen. In honor of the martyr let us peacefully march to the cemetery and demonstrate our patriotism, civic courage, and organizations. Let us say no to the violence institutionalized by Somozism. Long live Pedro Joaquin Chamorro."

March Orderly, Calm

PA221329Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jan 78 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Red Cross and five departments late tonight reported that the march from the church in Las Palmas to the cemetery on Managua's west side was absolutely orderly and completely calm. Some attempts to start disorders did not succeed. The demonstration at all times was a model of order and calm depsite some attempts to instigate disorder. Father Edgar Parrales was in charge of saying mass and delivering the homily before the mourners, and admirers of slain newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro left for the cemetery where they placed a floral wreath on his grave.

BORDER GUARD, U.S. COAST GUARD REPRESENTATIVES MEET

FL201345Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jan 78 FL

[Text] From 16 to 19 January, representatives of the Cuban Interior Ministry Border Guard troops and the U.S. Coast Guard held a meeting in our country's capital. In a joint note issued at the conclusion of the talks, it was announced that agreements of mutual interest had been adopted in connection with the improvement of communications and search and rescue operations in international waters. Also discussed in the meeting were actions to be taken in the application of the law in the illegal traffic of drugs and terrorism which could affect navigational security.

'IMPERIALIST MANEUVERS' SEEN IN AFRICAN HORN

PA201235Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 78 PA

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The continuing imperialist maneuvers in the so-called African Horn are among matters of greatest interest in the international political panorama. Regarding Ethiopia, which has overthrown the feudal monarchy and is developing a radical revolutionary process, international reaction has unleashed a dangerous conflict, of growing proportions, with the purpose of sabotaging the progressive African forces and undermining the anti-imperialist unity in the continent.

Because of its expansionist appetites, Somalia has been the pawn used by imperialism and its international armed branch--the war mongering NATO--to impose its interests in the region. With this intent last July, Somali troops launched an attack on Ethiopian territory, using in this risky adventure war material supplied by the war mongering NATO. U.S., British and French instructors participated in Somali Army operations against Ethiopia.

The support of Iran and Saudi Arabia has been obtained so as to internationalize the armed conflict. In recent days the Somali Embassy in London revealed that the president of that country, Mohamed Siad Barre, held talks with diplomatic representatives of the United States and other NATO member countries. According to a communique released by the Somali Embassy in Great Britain, during the meeting Siad Barre referred to an alleged invasion of Somalia for which he blamed Ethiopia and the Warsaw member countries.

The communique adds that the Somali president then asked NATO for weapons and military personnel for what it called the defense of the country's territorial integrity. The Soviet news agency TASS says that this is absolutely false and warns that Somalia has used it to try to justify the entry of Somali troops into Ethiopian territory. Analyzing the situation in Ethiopia, TASS notes the close timing between the official Somali communique and the statement made by a spokesman of the U.S. State Department during a press conference that the United States has, in principle, agreed to supply Somalia with weapons.

TASS comments that the Washington ruling circles have used Siad Barre's lies to justify their hostile intentions, practically a day after U.S. President James Carter said that his country would not send weapons to the parties in the conflict. The Soviet news agency recalls that lately a steady stream of weapons has been sent to Somali from third countries. It predicts, based on statements by U.S. State Department spokesmen, that Washington now intends to supply weapons openly under the pretext that they are merely defensive weapons.

The truth is that the defensive posture in the African Horn has been assumed by Ethiopia. In view of the expansionist and proimperialist war waged by Somalia, the Ethiopian Government has been compelled to resort to its legitimate right to self-defense in order to expell the invading Somali troops from its territory. This is the true essence of the conflict and not the imperialist lies echoed by the Western news agencies.

In a communique, the Ethiopian Information and National Guidance Ministry said that the recent statements of the Somali Government were unfounded and absurd and only intended to deceive world opinion. Ethiopia, notes the official statement released in Addis Ababa, does not have any territorial pretentions toward its neighboring countries, including Somalia. The Ethiopian Government has also proclaimed its right to take any step necessary to expel the invaders and defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and that only with the total withdrawal of the Somali interventionists can peace be restored in this African region.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN POLITICAL CRISIS

PA2212OOY Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Jan 78 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The serious crisis affecting the Nicaraguan dictatorship during the past few months worsened recently with the murder of the authorized opposition leader, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. Opposition organizations in Nicaragua today accused Captain Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of the Nicaraguan dictator, of being the intellectual author of Chamorro's murder.

According to the accusers, Somoza Portocarrero will be the official presidential candidate in the coming general elections. They also note that the total discrediting of the Somoza regime had made it quite possible that Chamorro could win the elections.

The most recent crisis of the Somoza tyranny began to develop in the last few months as a result of the successful armed attacks carried out by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Pressured by these revolutionary attacks, by the growing protests by the people and by the U.S. Government's attempts to prettify the Latin American fascist dictatorships, the tyrant Anastasio Somoza Debayle announced the holding of a national dialog, in an alleged effort to find solutions to the Nicaraguan crisis.

Many Latin American commentators believed that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro would be used by the U.S. imperialists to prevent, or at least to delay, a revolutionary victory by the FSLN. With Chamorro's murder went the only personality of the authorized opposition who could dispute the electoral triumph of the official candidate, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero. There also disappeared the main card which U.S. imperialism in Nicaragua could use for its pseudodemocratic maneuvers.

At the same time, possibilities were eliminated for the so-called national dialog announced by Somoza Debayle with the intention of counteracting the effects of the successful FSLN revolutionary attacks.

The Democratic Liberation Union [UDEL], an organization headed by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro before his death, which is the strongest opposition organization, announced that it will not enter into any dialog with Somoza. Prior to this, the FSLN had announced that it would not participate in the dialog with the dictatorship.

The document released by the FSLN following Chamorro's murder says that today more than ever there is truth in its statement that decisive political-military actions must be continued with the participation of all the people. The Nicaraguan opposition bourgeoisie which up to now has limited its political action to the framework established by the dictatorship, the FSLN says, must define its position in the present dilemma, by either joining the people or continuing its desperate pursuit of becoming an alternative for imperialism.

The FSLN document concludes by saying: All moments are good to unite forces; in our organization there is a place for all those willing to fight against the dictatorship in all fields.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CUBAN PLANE SABOTAGE CASE REPORTED

FL210144Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jan 78 FL

[Text] The Venezuelan Third Military Judge Col Alfredo Ansola Jimenez has told those accused of sabotaging a Cuban plane of President Carlos Andres Perez' decision to proceed with the case. In his position as commander in chief of the armed forces, the Venezuelan president ordered the military tribunes to continue the proceedings taking place in Caracas against the counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin Orlando Basch and Luis Posada and Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo. The four accused, in custody since 1976, are charged with sabotaging a Cuban plane off the coast of Barbados, in which all 73 passengers lost their lives.

STATISTICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

FL202035Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 20 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Today in Moscow, a protocol on direct scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and the USSR in the field of statistics was signed. Signing the document for Cuba was State Committee for Statistics President Fidel Vascos Gonzalez, and for the USSR Soviet Central Statistical Administration First Deputy Chief Mikhail Korolev. Vascos Gonzalez in his remarks pointed out the importance of Soviet help to Cuba in this economic sphere.

Attending the signing ceremony were Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo and numerous officials from the diplomatic mission and the aforementioned Central Statistical Administration, which is affiliated to the USSR Council of Ministers.

PORTUGAL'S MELO ANTUNES ENDS VISIT

FL201245Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Maj Ernesto Melo Antunes, member of Portugal's Council of the Revolution and president of the Constitutional Committee, has departed for home after a 4-day official visit to Cuba at the invitation of the People's Government National Assembly. During his stay in our country, Major Melo Antunes held talks with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other leaders and visited numerous centers of historic, economic and social interest.

CUBA-VIETNAM FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION ISSUES DECLARATION

FL201500Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jan 78 FL

[Text] A profound concern for the incidents occurring on the border between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cambodia was pointed out in a declaration issued by the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association. The document states that the Cuban people have always been at the frontline of the solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and against the aggression of Yankee imperialism. Elsewhere, the declaration expresses the association's firm hope that the long tradition of revolutionary friendship, forged between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia against the common enemy, will serve as a means to find a peaceful solution to those conflicts through negotiations. In closing, the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association points out that the need for maintaining revolutionary unity constitutes a principle which will serve as a base for putting an end to the lamentable situation in Southeast Asia.

CASTRO TOURS LAS TUNAS INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS

FL220015Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today made an extensive tour of various construction projects and industrial installations in Las Tunas Province. Our reporter Mario Gonzalez Valdes has more details in a telephonic report. [begin recording]

Fidel was accompanied on the tour by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, and other ministers and members of the PCC Central Committee. The chief of the revolution began the tour at the new yeast plant of the Antonio Guiteras Sugar Mill which is under construction at a total cost exceeding 8 million pesos. The yeast plant is being built by 127 workers of the Las Tunas industrial enterprise. They expect to complete construction by the end of 1978. The plant, when in operation, will produce 40 metric tons daily and 10,000 tons annually of yeast using the final molasses of the big Antonio Guiteras Sugar Mill.

Fidel also visited the clinical-surgical hospital under construction at the Puerto Padre municipality with a 300-bed capacity. The hospital is being built by 190 Las Tunas workers. The chief of the revolution also visited the system of five microdams in Maniabon with a capacity of 8 million cubic meters of water. [end recording]

The chief of the revolution and his entourage also visited the Las Tunas Provincial Hospital and the home for the elderly.

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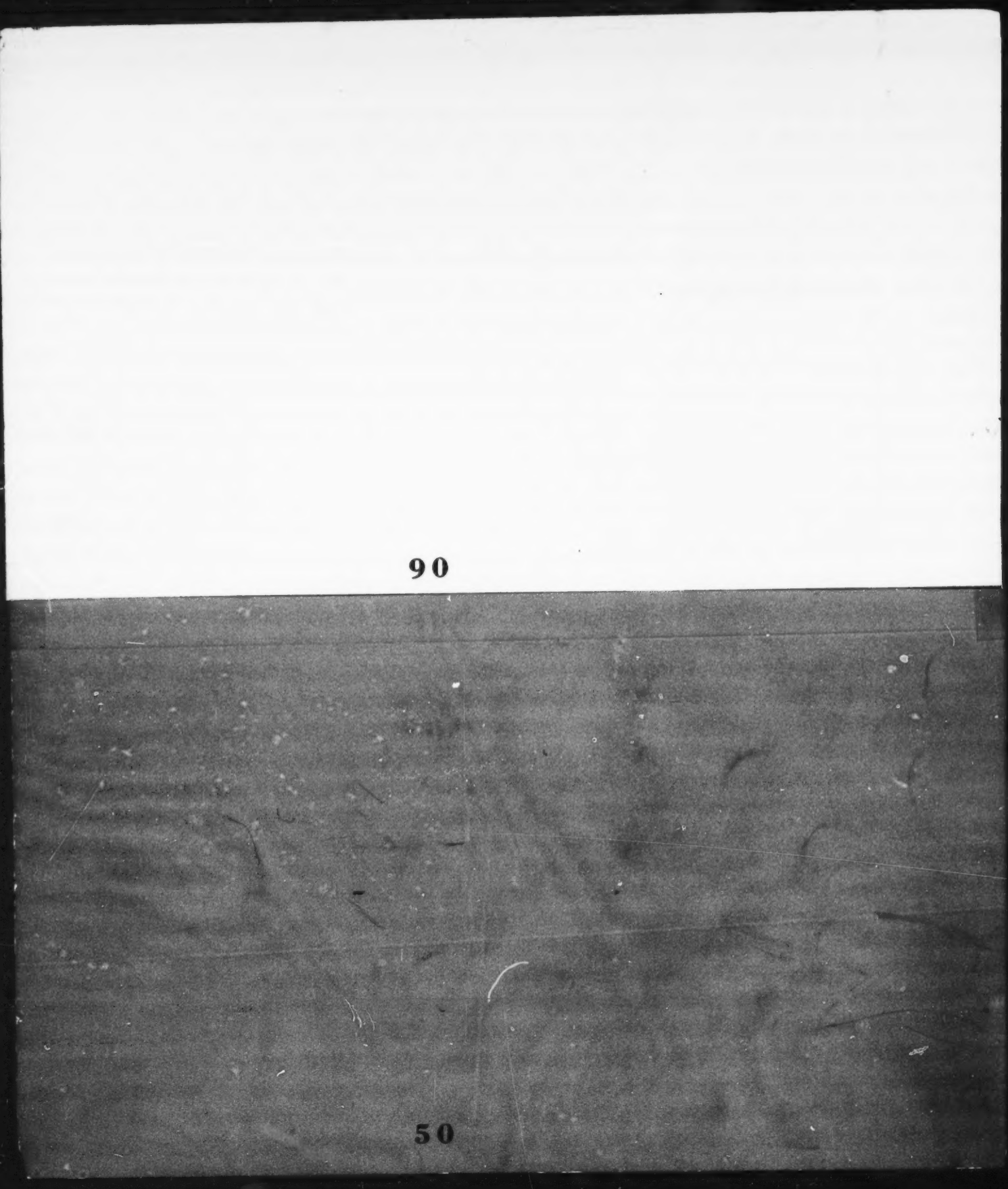
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